



D2

U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

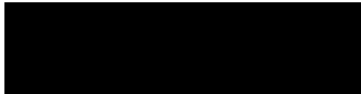
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



File: EAC-00-098-52157 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: 07 JAN 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



Petition: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

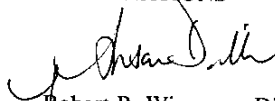
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the director and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The director's decision will be withdrawn and the matter will be remanded to him for further action and consideration.

The petitioner is a computer consulting firm with one employee and a projected gross annual income of \$500,000. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a programmer/analyst for a period of three years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that it was making a bona fide offer of employment to the beneficiary.

On appeal, counsel submits a statement.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), provides in part for nonimmigrant classification to qualified aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(1), defines a "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

The director denied the petition because the petitioner's 1999 tax return reflected no income or expenses. The director further noted that the petitioner's labor condition application indicated that the applicant would be working in Stratford, Connecticut while the petitioner stated that the beneficiary would be working in the company headquarters in Norwalk, Connecticut. The director further noted that the petitioner submitted a contract with a company in Burlingame, California. The director stated that it is not clear how the contract with a company in California applies to this beneficiary. The director, therefore, denied the petition because the record does not show that an actual position exists for the beneficiary. On appeal, counsel states in part that there is no inconsistency in the petition as the beneficiary will work in Stratford, but the assignments will originate in company

headquarters in Norwalk. Counsel contends that the contract that was submitted with the petition is the one that applies to this beneficiary and asserts that a company in California is not limited to clients in California. Counsel also states that the petitioner's income amounts reflected on the petition were based on projected rather than actual revenues. The petitioner submits a copy of a new contract with a firm in New Jersey.

The director has introduced the concept of "speculative employment" into this proceeding. There is no support for the exploration of this concept per se in either statute or regulations. Similarly, the director has questioned the petitioner's ability to pay the beneficiary's offered wage. Wage determinations and the enforcement of their payment with respect to the H-1B classification are the responsibility of the Department of Labor.

The director has not determined whether the proffered position is a specialty occupation or whether the beneficiary qualifies to perform services in a specialty occupation. Accordingly, the matter will be remanded to the director to make such a determination and to review all relevant issues. The director may request any additional evidence he deems necessary. The petitioner may also provide additional documentation within a reasonable period to be determined by the director. Upon receipt of all evidence and representations, the director will enter a new decision.

ORDER: The decision of the director is withdrawn. The matter is remanded to him for further action and consideration consistent with the above discussion and entry of a new decision which, if adverse to the petitioner, is to be certified to the Associate Commissioner for review.